Date: Mon, 28 Mar 94 04:30:02 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #335
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 28 Mar 94 Volume 94 : Issue 335

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 27 Mar 94 18:14:16 GMT
From: envoy!equinox.ccs.unr.edu!destree@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 10M indoor problem.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recently bought a HTX-100 (no equipment flames please...buying
the FT-990 would keep me from continuing school), and have set it up with
a "V" type 1/2 wave indoor antenna. I have not been able to talk to
anyone from my apartment yet. However, I have had good results (when the
band is in) from a measly 1/4 wave mag mount on my car.

The building I live in is made of stucco, with (I'm reasonably sure) chicken wire in the walls. Most stucco buildings I've seen have this wire in the walls. I am curious if the wire is acting as an attenuator. If anyone has had a similar experience, let me know.

Yes, it is possible for me to put the antenna outside. However, rather than having people lining up at my door complaining of TVI, I wanted to keep everything indoors.

Thanks!

Louis

--

Louis A. Destree University of Nevada, Reno
destree@equinox.unr.edu <> destree@equinox.bitnet Electrical Engineering
Amateur Radio: N7XNX (General Class) Bike: 1980 Honda CB750C

"When things go from bad to worse, the cycle will repeat itself!"

Date: 28 Mar 94 01:38:12 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Address Access Test
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

This is a test - >>KF9DU<<

Date: 28 Mar 94 02:44:50 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: AMSAT-085 BULLETINS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-085.01
WEEKLY OSCAR STATUS REPORTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 085.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 26, 1994
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-085.01

Weekly OSCAR Status Reports: 26-MAR-94

AO-13: Current Transponder Operating Schedule:
M QST *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE *** 1994 Mar 19-Apr 04
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 90 |
Mode-BS : MA 90 to MA 120 |
Mode-S : MA 120 to MA 122 |<- S beacon only

Mode-S : MA 122 to MA 145 |<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF
Mode-S : MA 145 to MA 150 |<- S beacon only
Mode-BS : MA 150 to MA 180 | Blon/Blat 180/0
Mode-B : MA 180 to MA 256 |
Omnis   : MA 230 to MA 30 | Move to attitude 235/0, Apr 04 240/0, Apr 04
[G3RUH/DB2OS/VK5AGR]

FO-20: The following is the current schedule for transponder operations:
       ANALOG MODE:
      23-Mar-94 7:52 -to- 30-Mar-94 8:15 UTC
      6-Apr-94 6:45 -to- 13-Apr-94 7:10 UTC
      20-Apr-94 7:35 -to- 27-Apr-94 7:55 UTC
      11-May-94 6:54 -to- 18-May-94 7:20 UTC
  Digital mode: Unless otherwise noted above.
  [Kazu Sakamoto (JJ1WTK) qga02014@niftyserve.or.jp]

MIR: The packet call for MIR is R0MIR-1 and the operating frequency is
     145.550 MHz. The crew usually has the Personal Messaging System
     (PMS) running. If you hear voice operations ask for Victor, Yuri, or
     Valeri. [VK3DFI]

AO-27: AMRAD-OSCAR-27 (AO-27) is up and going, and is said to be working
       well. It is in popular use in Europe. The 436.800 MHz FM down-
       link can be heard on a hand-held. Uplink is 145.850 MHz. It is
       said to be only active in daylight passes. [G3IOR]

UFO: We have a UFO on 145.592 MHz sending data. It was first heard by
     G3JQI at 18:50 UTC "dopplering" down until 18:55 UTC LOS on
     16-MAR-94. [G3IOR]

The AMSAT NEWS Service (ANS) is looking for volunteers to contribute weekly
OSCAR status reports. If you have a favorite OSCAR which you work on a
regular basis and would like to contribute to this bulletin, please send
your observations to WD0HHU at his CompuServe address of 70524,2272, on
INTERNET at wd0hhu@amsat.org, or to his local packet BBS in the Denver, CO
area, WD0HHU @ W0LJF.#NECO.CO.USA.NOAM. Also, if you find that the current
set of orbital elements are not generating the correct AOS/LOS times at
your QTH, PLEASE INCLUDE THAT INFORMATION AS WELL. The information you
provide will be of value to all OSCAR enthusiasts.

/EX

Date: Sat, 26 Mar 1994 11:20:23 MST
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber2.cyberstore.ca!
nntp.cs.ubc.ca!utcsri!newsflash.concordia.ca!canopus.cc.umanitoba.ca!
tribune.usask.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!@@ihnp4.ucsd.edu

Subject: Daily Summary of Solar Geophysical Activity for 25 March
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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DAILY SUMMARY OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY

25 MARCH, 1994

/\

(Based In-Part On SESC Observational Data)

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY INDICES FOR 25 MARCH, 1994

NOTE: A large and intensifying area of stratospheric warming continues over
eastern Europe and Siberia, with warm air spreading northeastward.
Final warming is in progress.

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 084, 03/25/94
10.7 FLUX=090.9  90-AVG=105        SSN=056      BKI=4123 3332  BAI=013
BGND-XRAY=B1.1     FLU1=3.0E+06  FLU10=1.8E+04  PKI=3233 3333  PAI=013
  BOU-DEV=046,008,017,023,031,027,025,014   DEV-AVG=023 NT     SWF=00:000
 XRAY-MAX= B3.6   @ 0001UT    XRAY-MIN= A9.1   @ 0810UT   XRAY-AVG= B1.6
NEUTN-MAX= +002%  @ 1645UT   NEUTN-MIN= -002%  @ 0945UT  NEUTN-AVG= -0.0%
  PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2350UT     PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 1500UT    PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55341NT @ 2359UT   BOUTF-MIN=55314NT @ 1710UT  BOUTF-AVG=55333NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT   GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT  G7-AVG=+075,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+124NT@ 1745UT   GOES6-MIN=N:-080NT@ 0626UT  G6-AVG=+093,+022,-044
 FLUXFCST=STD:095,095,100;SESC:095,095,100 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/010,010,010
    KFCST=2113 3111 2113 3111  27DAY-AP=005,007   27DAY-KP=2122 2111 1233 2120
 WARNINGS=
   ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 24 MAR 94 was 37.1.
The Full Kp Indices for 24 MAR 94 are not available.
The 3-Hr Ap Indices for 24 MAR 94 are not available.
Greater than 2 MeV Electron Fluence for 25 MAR is: 2.9E+08

SYNOPSIS OF ACTIVITY

Solar activity was low. One C-class flare was observed:
a C3 at 2220Z which was not observed optically. The remainder

of the period was marked by very low levels of activity. New Region 7696 (S18E05) was assigned today. X-ray imagery indicates that a new region is rotating onto the disk near N18E87.

Solar activity forecast: solar activity is expected to be very low to low.

The geomagnetic field was predominantly quiet to unsettled. A brief active period was observed at mid-latitudes from 0000-0300Z. Active to storm level conditions were observed sporadically at high latitudes from 0900-1800Z.

Geophysical activity forecast: the geomagnetic field is expected to be generally unsettled for the next three days.

Event probabilities 26 mar-28 mar

Class M	01/01/01
Class X	01/01/01
Proton	01/01/01
PCAF	Green

Geomagnetic activity probabilities 26 mar-28 mar

A. Middle Latitudes	
Active	15/15/15
Minor Storm	10/10/10
Major-Severe Storm	05/05/05
B. High Latitudes	
Active	15/15/15
Minor Storm	10/10/10
Major-Severe Storm	05/05/05

HF propagation conditions were normal over all regions. Similar conditions should persist over the next 72 hours, through 28 March inclusive. High and polar latitude paths may see sporadic periods of minor signal degradation during the local nighttime. Otherwise, near-normal conditions should continue.

COPIES OF JOINT USAF/NOAA SESC SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL REPORTS

REGIONS WITH SUNSPOTS. LOCATIONS VALID AT 25/2400Z MARCH

NMBR LOCATION LO AREA Z   LL   NN MAG TYPE
7692 N18W60 160 0020 HRX 01 001 ALPHA
7694 N10E30 070 0010 BXO 05 004 BETA
7695 S16E44 056 0010 BXO 03 004 BETA
7696 S17E05 095 0010 BXO 04 007 BETA
REGIONS DUE TO RETURN 26 MARCH TO 28 MARCH
NMBR LAT   LO
7684 S08   007
7685 S08   342
7687 N18   338

LISTING OF SOLAR ENERGETIC EVENTS FOR 25 MARCH, 1994

BEGIN MAX END RGN   LOC   XRAY OP 245MHZ 10CM   SWEEP
NONE

POSSIBLE CORONAL MASS EJECTION EVENTS FOR 25 MARCH, 1994

 BEGIN   MAX   END   LOCATION   TYPE   SIZE DUR II IV
25/ 0809   0821   0903   LDE   B1.4   54

INFERRED CORONAL HOLES. LOCATIONS VALID AT 25/2400Z

               ISOLATED HOLES AND POLAR EXTENSIONS
      EAST   SOUTH WEST   NORTH CAR TYPE POL AREA   OBSN
                 NO DATA AVAILABLE FOR ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF FLARE EVENTS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

 Date   Begin Max   End Xray Op Region Locn   2695 MHz 8800 MHz 15.4 GHz
------ ---- ---- ---- ---- -- ------ ------ --------- --------- ---------
24 Mar: 0258 0301 0307 B1.8
        0337 0343 0351 B2.4
        1151 1155 1203 B2.4
        1412 1416 1421 B2.6
        1650 1700 1721 B5.6
        2200 2220 2233 C3.6

REGION FLARE STATISTICS FOR THE PREVIOUS UTC DAY

                C   M   X   S   1   2   3   4   Total   (%)

```
               --  --  --    --  --  --  --  --    ---  ------
Uncorrellated: 1   0   0     0   0   0   0   0    006  (100.0)

 Total Events: 006 optical and x-ray.


EVENTS WITH SWEEPS AND/OR OPTICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE LAST UTC DAY
------------------------------------------------------------

 Date   Begin  Max   End  Xray  Op Region  Locn    Sweeps/Optical Observations
------  ----  ----  ----  ----  -- ------ ------   ---------------------------
                          NO EVENTS OBSERVED.

NOTES:
     All times are in Universal Time (UT).  Characters preceding begin, max,
     and end times are defined as:  B = Before,  U = Uncertain,  A = After.
     All times associated with x-ray flares (ex. flares which produce
     associated x-ray bursts) refer to the begin, max, and end times of the
     x-rays.  Flares which are not associated with x-ray signatures use the
     optical observations to determine the begin, max, and end times.

     Acronyms used to identify sweeps and optical phenomena include:

          II        = Type II Sweep Frequency Event
          III       = Type III Sweep
          IV        = Type IV Sweep
          V         = Type V Sweep
          Continuum = Continuum Radio Event
          Loop      = Loop Prominence System,
          Spray     = Limb Spray,
          Surge     = Bright Limb Surge,
          EPL       = Eruptive Prominence on the Limb.


**  End of Daily Report  **

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Date: Sun, 27 Mar 1994 05:56:58 GMT
From: ihnp4.ucsd.edu!library.ucla.edu!csulb.edu!csus.edu!netcom.com!
wy1z@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Difference between cordless phone and cellular phone?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1994Mar21.081828.20432@news.snu.ac.kr> mslee@archi.snu.ac.kr writes:
>I think cellular phone is something like the repeater-aided communication
>in amateur radio.
>so, what is the uplink/downlink frequency (or what the magic is that)?

>
>and one more question:
>In cellular phone, I can hear his or her voice as well as mine,
>What makes it possible?
>
>Minsuk Lee (HL1ITJ)
>mslee@archi.snu.ac.kr

Basically, a cordless phone permits more flexible communication mainly at the home or office, where you don't want to be tangled in cords (hence cordless phone). The base is nearby.

Now, a cellular phone involves many 'cell sites' which consist of transceivers/antennae on towers which cover a limited radius. When the cell phone is in the vicinity of one of these sites, the signal of it passes through. When the phone is out of range from one site and enters the range of another site, the signal is passed onto that new site.

Both types of phones have transmit/receive frequencies.

Cordless phones (most common in homes) operate in the 46-47 Mhz range. Newer ones with voice scrambling operate in the range of 900 Mhz.

One range of frequencies are typically used for handset->base, so you can only hear the voice of the person holding the phone. The other frequency, base-> handset, is where you can hear both sides. Also, since there are no 'cell sites' for cordless phones, you can usually listen to a conversation in full, uninterrupted.

Cellular phones operate in the 800 Mhz range (about 870 - 896 Mhz). Since cellular phones jump from cell to cell, you can almost never keep up with a full conversation - mainly because you would have to track down which cell site the person jumped to.

Hope this helps clear up some of the confusion.

Scott

--
==
| Scott Ehrlich   Amateur Radio: wy1z   AMPRnet: wy1z@wa1phy.ampr.org |
Internet: wy1z@neu.edu   BITnet: wy1z@NUHUB   AX.25: wy1z@wa1phy.ma.usa.na
Maintainer of the Boston Amateur Radio Club hamradio FTP area on
oak.oakland.edu:/pub/hamradio

==========

Date: 28 Mar 94 01:09:36 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!news.byu.edu!news.mtholyoke.edu!
nic.umass.edu!risky.ecs.umass.edu!honey.ecs.umass.edu!obiliset@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Help!! Information on Hallicrafter equipment..
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi all,

A good friend of mine (lives in India) requested
the OWNERS and SERVICE manuals for the following
HAM equipment:

Transmitter (Hallicrafter)
Model: HT - 44

Power Supply (Hallicrafter)
Model: PS 150-120

Receiver (R L Drake Co.)
Model: 2-B Communication Receiver

I would be grateful if someone emails me the
numbers I should call, or any other relevant details.
If I am posting to the wrong group -- APOLOGIES!!

Thanks,

Sashi Obilisetty
Design Automation Engineer
Alternative System Concepts, Inc.
Windham, New Hampshire

Date: 27 Mar 94 21:40:28 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
news.umbc.edu!nobody@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Need Programming info for Motrola Syntor X
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

If there's anyone out there that has any hints on the programming and use
of UHF Motorola Syntor X radios in the HAM 440 band, please drop
me a line.

Thanks

Brian

KA3BRZ

--
Brian Cuthie
Systemix Software, Inc.
brian@systemix.com

Date: 28 Mar 94 04:01:45 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!msuinfo!netnews.upenn.edu!mgomez@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: RTTY help...
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

HI there. I have a problem with my RTTY station. First of all, here is the setup that I am running: Kenwood 940-s, PK232MBX and PC Pakratt v 1.06, IBM XT. Now the problem. When I send out the type, it echoes back to me jibberish. The characters that I send out are sometimes deleted, but almost always backwards or inverted. I am told by other stations that the type I send out is perfect. It is sent just as I typed it, but what I see is all jumbled. Please, please, please, can somebody help? I also have the same problem with AMTOR. Sheesh...
Tnx fer the help!!

Matt (AA3FQ)
The U of P ARC (N3KZ)

Date: 23 Mar 94 00:21:32 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!ihnp4.ucsd.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srgenprp!
donrm@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Sonobuoys
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Kenneth E. Harker (Kenneth.E.Harker@Dartmouth.Edu) wrote:

> we were to somehow activate the third, sealed buoy, and it's battery
> still functioned, what sort of signal does it put out, and is there any
> way we could monitor it? Alternatively, does anyone know what sort of
> radios these things have in them? Are they useful for anything other
> than sonobuoys? What would they be worth?

These things used to be popular in the beginning days of 2 Meter FM;
there was an article published somewhere called the "sonobaby" that
showed how to convert one to the 2 M FM ham band.

The one I had had a saltwater activated battery that put out something
like 15 VDC and transmitted somewhere around 150 Mhz FM. There was no
effort made by the designer to miniaturize the circuitry, and it ran
something like 1 watt. There was also a timer circuit that melted a
fuseplug that sent the thing to the bottom after X hours of transmitting.
The body of the sonobuoy had about 100 feet of what looked like miniature
twinlead connecting the hydrophone to the FM transmitter.

I doubt seriously if the sonobuoy is worth anything other than a cur-
iosity point.

> issues, illegal transmission issues, etc...) that we should be

You can always take it apart, put in a ham band crystal and retune it.

Don Montgomery, K6LTS
donrm@sr.hp.com

Date: 23 Mar 94 00:01:01 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!
rs6000.cmp.ilstu.edu!cdfore@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Telecom and Meteors
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

    Help!! I'm Looking for info on using meteors to bounce signals for
telecommunication. I saw a show in January on it. I have to write a
paper on something in telecommunication and as you can see my writing sucks.
But I think if I can get some info about something my prof has not hear
of it will help. So is there anyone out there with info or know how I can get
some.

E-mail cdfore@rs600.cmp.ilstu.edu

Curt Fore lost Student and new i-net user :->

Date: 27 Mar 1994 11:10:10 GMT
From: comp.vuw.ac.nz!newshost.wcc.govt.nz!MILLER_P%ix.wcc.govt.nz@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Visiting Canada and the U.S.A.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Greetings,
         I have a non internet friend who is visiting the U.S.A. and Canada in early April this year. His name is Kerr and his callsign is ZL2QD.

He is mainly a HF operator, but has recently purchased a VHF/UHF HT. The HT has full 2m (144-148) and 70cm (430-450) coverage. He has applied to the FCC for a permit to operate in the U.S.A. but that was only 30 days ago. We are informed the FCC takes 60 days to process reciprocal permits.
He has asked the FCC to forward his licence to Skagway, Alaska. His itinerary from Skagway will be Whitehorse-Vancouver-Calgary-Vancouver and San Francisco.

To cater for contingencies, I have the following questions:

1. Can Kerr operate in Canada with a US licence?
2. If the FCC does not come up with the goods, can he get a Canadian licence by presenting his New Zealand licence to the appropriate Canadian authorities. If so, where are the licensing offices in the Canadian cities mentioned above?
3. If he were to obtain a Canadian licence, what is its validity in the U.S.A.?
4. Could some kind individual email me the freqs for 2m and 70cm open repeaters in the cities mentioned above.
   I read rec.radio.amateur.misc every day so usenet postings will be ok.

All replies will be acknowledged

73 from Wellington, New Zealand
DE Paul ZL1BEZ

--
Internet Email: miller_p@kosmos.wcc.govt.nz
Packet Radio: ZL1BEZ@ZL2WA.#60.NZL.OC
Fax: 64 4 387-3231
Phone: 64 4 386-3168
--

Date: 28 Mar 94 04:25:26 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!math.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!afabro@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
Subject: Voice mail on a repeater?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <bote.764487800@access3>,
John Boteler <bote@access.digex.net> wrote:
>wkinning@nyx10.cs.du.edu (Warren Kinninger) writes:
>
  (stuff deleted)

>I have only heard voice mailboxes on the ACC garbage.
>I know that other repeater controllers have voice mailboxes.
>
>How does voice mail on a ham repeater perform? I am curious
>about actual users' experiences.

Well, one of the clubs here in Cols. has purchased two DRC 186 controllers
from A/D Technologies and they have "user profiles" that includee voice
mail.

Each member has their own user number. When they logon (user id + password)
the controller responds with their number and then their call (which the
user puts in). Then, they hit a code for voice mail and it lists if that user
has mail. Then it gives a menu of things they can do in voice mail. Pretty
neat!

>
>If each member has an assigned voice mailbox, then that
>might be useful, but it would definitely drive up the volume
>of traffic on the repeater as people check in
>for messages. Even if the repeater announces that
>messages are waiting, that increase in noise itself
>could become annoying after a while.

Yes, the usage on the repeaters has gone up. But, you can also login over the
phone and get your messages, or send them. This eliminates people just getting
on to see if thy have mail.

>
>On the other hand, I have begged for certain stations
>to reach their destinations or change frequencies
>while they incessantly called over and over and
>over again for someone to no avail.

You can also page someone -- like the page function on the ACC RC-850.

>
>Is voice mail something that many hams want on their
>favorite repeater?

After having this for over a year, I would say yes!!!

Anthony P. Fabro	
afabro@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu	/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\
Columbus, Ohio	< SAFETY FIRST --- ALWAYS! >
Amateur Radio Call N8RRB	\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/

Date: 27 Mar 1994 17:38:05 GMT
From: nothing.ucsd.edu!brian@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2n079g$pl1@usenet.rpi.edu>, <Ba2OBqp.edellers@delphi.com>,
<wa2iseCnAqoH.6tL@netcom.com>
Subject : Re: Hole in car roof: Affect vehicle value?

>Well, you could get a cell phone antenna and install it in the hole. Then
>the car is "cell phone ready", which might add value, or at least not
>subtract value.

Hell, if you're going to sell the car privately, go get a cell phone
($149 reconditioned all over the place) and install it!

Of course, if you're driving what most hams are driving, the torn
upholstery, dents in the fenders, faded paint, and cigarette ashes and
coffee stains everywhere are going to make much more of an impact than
one hole in the roof. Adding the cell phone might well double the
value of the car.
 - Brian

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #335
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****